Cold and fair.

Another Special

For Boys and one for Children in Long and Short Pant Suits Tuesday afternoon, 4 to 6 p. m. In Long Pant Suits we shall give for

\$5.00

A choice of nearly twenty patterns that have sold for \$12, \$15 and \$18.

In three-piece Suits, for

\$3.00 . . .

We will give a choice from eighty patterns that have been selling at \$6, \$8, \$10 and \$12, Tuesday, at 4 to 6 p. m., at

The When

We Have a Lot of Things

Appropriate for Holiday Gifts; not alone desirable because of value and service, but additionally that the prices asked represent the extreme purchasing power of a dollar. Each department offers something.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT-Imported Novelties in pattern lengths. LINEN DEPARTMENT-Fancy Boxed Cloths and Napkins to match. WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT-Novelties in Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs. MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT-Suspenders in single boxes, Shirts,

Satteens and Prints in 10-yard pieces.

EXCLUSIVELY AT WHOLESALE.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO

Importers, Jobbers Dry Goods, Notions, Woolens, etc.

FINAL SESSION OF THE PRESENT

BODY TO BEGIN DEC. 7.

Nearly 1,500 Bills on the Calendars of

the House-Little Probability

that Many Will Pass.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 .- It is not prob-

able that the House at the coming session

of Congress, which begins a week from to-

morrow, can dispose of much of the pro-

posed legislation which incumbers its

calendars. Little is usually accomplished

at the short session beyond the passage of

the regular supply bills. Still, the House,

with its instrumentalities for the expedi-

tion of business, can accomplish a great

deal in a brief time. The question of legis-

lation for additional revenues for the gov-

ernment will 'depend on the Senate, to

which body the House sent the Dingley bill

almost a year ago. Should it be impossible

or be deemed inexpedient to press that

measure through the Senate there is, of

course, a possibility that the proposal to

on beer or the imposition of a duty on tea,

coffee, etc., may take tangible form, and if

so, such legislation must originate, under

the Constitution, in the lower branch of

There are on the several calendars of the

House 1,465 bills reported from the various

committees, and the proportion that will

pass at the coming session must be neces-

sarily almost infinitessimal. Most of them

are, of course, private bills (of which there

are 1,100), but there are also 256 bills on the

ninety-nine public bills on the regular

House calendar. Some of these are of very

great public importance, and those inter-

lodged in the hands of the committee on

committee control of the House pro-

gramme, will make that committee the

practical arbiter of what shall be sub-

mitted to the House for its action. That

committee is composed, as at present con-

stituted, of the speaker, Mr. Henderson of

Iowa, Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, and

Mr. McMillin of Tennessee. The death of

which must be filled by the speaker. The

names principally mentioned in connection

with the vacancy are Mr. Bailey of Texas,

Mr. Catchings of Mississippi, Mr. Turner of Georgia, Mr. Richardson of Tennesse

fraught at this time with most interest and

which will press hardest for consideration

is the Pacific railroad funding bill. The

bonds guaranteed by the government are

payable early in the coming year, and

either an extension or a foreclosure stares

the roads in the face. For eight years

funding bills have occupied a good share of the attention of Congress. The present

bill, of which Mr. Powers, of Virginia, is

the author, was reported shortly before the

close of the last session. Everything will

be done by those interested in it to secure

consideration. The friends of the Nica-

ragua canal are also bending every energy

to secure action on the bill reported by

tee by the United States of \$100,000,000 of

The war claims committee, which showed

fight on several occasions at the last ses-

sion, promises to renew its aggressive-

ness this winter, especially for the passage

of the claims awarded under the Bowman

act and the French spoliation claims.

These claims, the former amounting to

\$562,459 and the latter to \$2,708,196, were put

on the sundry civil bill at the last session

as a rider by the Senate, but the bill was

vetoed by the President and they were

then dropped. Mr. Mahon, who is chair-

man of the war claims committee, will also

press the Pennsylvania border claims

which have been pending in Congress for

The Loud bill to cure the abuses of the

law relating to second-class mail matter.

by which newspaper matter is transmitted

at 1 cent per pound, and which has been

the subject of much criticism of the Post-

taken of the law in various ways for the

transmission of books and pamphlets, will

also be pressed, as will the Pickler service

pension bill, which occupied a favorable

position on the calendar as a privileged re-

port. Among the other bills are the Wads-

worth bill for the creation of a bureau of

animal industry, for the inspection of meat

and cost of a ship canal from the great

lakes to the Hudson, several important

public land bills, the bills for the admis-

sion of the Territories and many others of

especial interest to particular localities.

There are also several important measures

in the Senate which might come over to

New Secretary for Panneefote.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29. - Embassador

sen as secretary of the British embassy at

distinguished diplomatic service in a num-

ent secretary, who will go to Germany,

Conl Coming Down the Ohio.

The latter is now absent from the city.

the House for consideration.

Mr. Doolittle, which provides for a guaran-

bonds for the construction of the canal.

bill which in many respects is

Big 4 Route CONGRESS NEXT WEEK

TIME CARD NOV. 1, 1896.

Trains leave Indianapolis Union Sta-

Cleveland & Buffalo.	*4.151 10.35			*6.2		
Columbus	4.15	6.20	10.35	3.95	*4.50	*6.2
Dayton	4.15		10.35		·4.50	+6.2
Springfield, O	100	3.20	NI S	3.95		
Shelbyvide &	*****	0.20	*****	131.40	*****	
Greensburg	e4 15	7.30	10,50	49.45	5.30	·6.2
Cincinnati	44.15		10.50			
Addi nal Cincinnati.	93.45	-	*****			
Louisville	#X 45	04 15	*****	40 45		
Terre Haute &	-0.30		*****	-2-50	*****	
Mattoon	-	47.20	e11 45	3.50	*11 20	200
St. Louis		47 20	#11 45	10000	e11 90	
Tunnyila III &		1000000	T-100			
Champaign	16,753	2.95	e11.45	4.00	911 15	
Bloomington &	******	*****	- 41.10	2.00	-24.20	
Peoria		7.05	ers 45		411 15	
Lafayette	419.05	7.10	911 50	2.50	5.15	
Chicago	#12 O.	****	est 50	3.50	0.10	
Marion & Wabash	4 95	****	11 15	0.00	es.50	
Carbon & Wadash	0.00	****	11,10	*****	*2,00	****
Goshen & Elkhart	0.30	*****	11 15			
Benton Harbor	94.15	# 25	10.95	*****	44 50	-0.0
Anderson	-4.19	0.00	10.33		79.00	10.2
Additional Anderson	******	*****	11.13		*****	14:3
Muncie & Union City	-F12	****			*4.50	

* Indicates Daily. H. M. BRONSON, Assistant General Passenger Agent.

C., H. & D. RY. BEST LINE TO CINCINNATI

Dayton, Toledo and Detroit. LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo and Detroit Express, except Sunday..... Cincinnati Fast Express, daily......... 2:45 pm

ARRIVE INDIANAPOLIS. 12:45 am; 6:50 am; 11:45 am; 3:29 pm; 7:50 pm; Washington street or Union Station.

West GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

MONON ROUTE

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway. SHORT LINE TO

CHICAGO THE WEST Mr. McMillin of Tennessee. The death of ex-Speaker Crisp creates a vacancy at the head of the minority of the committee,

Pullman Vestibule Train Service. Arrive Chicago 12:00 noon, \$:20 p. m. and 7:20 and Mr. Dockery of Missouri. arrive Indianapolis 7:45 a. m., 4:37 p. m. and Chicago Sleeper at west end Union Station Detailed information at Union Station and No. 2 W. Wash. st. GEO. W. HAYLER. D. P. A.

UNITED STATES BUILDINE AND LOAN INSTITUTION CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.

Lemcke Building, Indianapolis. Regularly Examines the Books of this Institution. BUSINESS MEN. Including bankers, merchants, manufacturers and all classes are heavy investors in this company.

SHARES, \$100 EACH. institution issues all classes of stock, .in cluding 8 per cent. paid up, prepaid and install-Installment stock is payable at the rate of cents and \$1 per month on each share. For those desiring a depository for savings, this institution issues a class of installment stock, upon which the full payments made with 9 per cent. earnings may be withdrawn without de-

CALEB N. LODGE, Secretary.

MEMORIAL ORGAN.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine's Gift to a Church Dedicated Yesterday.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Nov. 29 .- office Department because of the advantage The memorial organ presented to the First Presbyterian Church by Mrs. Eminons Blaine was dedicated this afternoon. The services were simple and the musical programme was one of the best ever heard here. Walter Damrosch, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Blaine, presided at the organ and brought out its beauties and power to perfection. The choir was composed of New York musical artists, who rendered magnificent music. Rev. George Reynolds, pastor, accepted the gift for the church in a brief address. In addition to the organ Mrs. Blaine has had the church elaborately decorated. About thirty prominent New York and Chicago people were present, including from the latter place Miss Amy Chapon, Arthur Calon, Frederick Keep, Edwards Adams, Cyrus Adams, Mr. Pisher and William T. McCormick. From New York were Mr. James G. Blaine, jr., Mrs. Damrosch and others, who returned tonight by special train. It was in the First Presbyterian Church that Mrs. Blaine, daughter of a millionaire reaper manufacturer of Chicago, was married, and the ber of capitals in Europe and the Orient, organ dedicated to-day is a memorial of and he succeeds Viscount Gough, the pres-

Texas Bank Suspends. MIDLOTHIAN, Tex., Nov. 29.-The Cit-

EXCELLENT CONDITION SHOWN BY THE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

State Debt Is Being Paid Off with a Regularity and Rapidity That Will Prove Gratifying.

ESTIMATES OF THE FUTURE

STATE LEVIES SHOULD REMAIN UN-CHANGED AT PRESENT.

Discussion of Insurance and Banking Laws-I conomy in Appropria-

The annual report of the auditor of state has been completed and will be out of the hands of the printer in a few days. As has been predicted, it shows the finances of Indiana to be in excellent condition, with a fair prospect of wiping out within a reasonable time the debt that has hung over the State for years. The report contains a running review of the operations of the office and an intelligent discussion of the financial condition of the State that is extremely interesting. It is as follows: in promise for continued betterment. In- | blacklisted. Twenty companies have been The optional clauses in the accruing from the general fund, added to the specific sinking fund, practically entions, so that the saving, while apparently portions. The reports submitted by my preecessor two years ago showed a foreign ndebtedness of \$7,436,615.12, with an annual nterest outlay of \$233,525. Since that time there have been paid off by refundment \$1,085,000 of 31/2 per cent. registered bonds. The temporary loan of 1895, due April 1. 1895, was refunded in tweny-year 31/2 per cents. by the Indiana Trust Company, of Indianapolis, and the \$500,000 314 per cent. twenty-year bonds by Blake Brothers & Co., New York. There have been paid \$700,000 of 31/2 per cent. bonds. On Jan. 14, 1895, the issue of \$400,000 31/2 registered bonds, temporary loan, 1885, was paid; on March 2. 1896, \$300,000 31/2 per cent. registered bonds were paid. There have been \$300,000 3 per or, and with it submitted the draft of a temporary loan bonds, issue of 1889, paid; \$100,000 April 1, 1896; \$200,000 Aug. 1, The amount of foreign bonded debt is \$6,436,515.12, the annual interest of resented by \$340,000 of Purdue University 5 per cent. bonds, and \$143,000 of Indiana Uniwhich is \$24,200 annually. The condition of the general fund is such that on the 15th paid on the 3 per cent. temporary-loan bonds. The State has had an unenviable experience with deficits, one not consistent with commendable pride or business sollevies, prudence in appropriations by the government, and strict fidelity and economy in financial management, will only make a the treasury, and, while making application of the specific sinking fund, has also drawn

practical application of business methods to the financial interests of the people STATE TAX LEVIES. The present levies for State debt sinking sufficient provision to cover all regular and will be applied to gradually reduce the bonded obligations, and at the same time in the aggregate will not prove oppressive

line of most practical prudence, to the end

that the State debt shall be touched by a

reduction to the extent of every available

dollar. This policy of debt and interest re-

duction should continue. A debt-paying record of \$800,000 in 1896, with its interest

saving of \$2,000 per month, commends itself

without any words or argument, and is a

I do not deem it advisable, therefore, to of economy as they well can be. The same watchful care is exercised in the disbursetall and expenditures in private business. and while the criticism often finds expression in the allegations of superfluous "red still the State never suffers when the spirit and letter of the appropriation act are rigorously followed. Indiana has the most economically conducted State gov-

ernment, in all departments, of any commonwealth in the Union. There is a far less outlay to meet the demands of official business, and the State derives more revenue from insurance and other corporate sources, at a less expense, than characterizes the large majority of our sister States. The aggregate valuations of the State are \$1,286,050,531, and hence, any decrease of levies will not be warranted. It is better business judgment, and on the level of more commendable and correct financiering to continue levies that will certainly provide for the necessities of the State, and if a surplus accrue, to apply it, whether much or little, to scaling the public debt. The present levies and incidental revenues, as will be seen by reference to the statements of receipts and disbursements, will amply provide for the State government, with probably a very slight surplus, sufficient to lessen annually the burden of bonded obligations, and to this

extent the weight of principal and interest to the taxpayers. In the disbursements authorized by the appropriation bills, a practice had grown up of not isolating fiscal years, and hence if the appropriations of one year were not sufficient, the deficit was charged and paid from its successor. The result was that in several accounts the deficit by this shifting process had grown so that if much longer, continued would have depleted the final fiscal year's appropriation to the point of serious embarrassment, as the deficits were in the maintenance accounts of institutions of extended necessities. The business policy of the practice was fallacious, and if authorized by law, would render the division of appropriations into fiscal years by the Legislature, as the acme of foolishness. I addressed a letter to the attorney general on Nov. 4, 1895, asking for an opinion as to the legality of appropriations of one fiscal year being applied for payment of expenses incurred in another, and was advised by that officer that each fiscal year must stand alone; that the appropriations for each year were inviolate. Hence, l have declined to anticipate payments to and the regulation of the transportation of | pay vouchers from the appropriations of live stock, the immigration bill, the Chick- any fiscal year where the expenses were ering bill for ascertaining the feasibility | not incurred in that year. On this account there are deficits in the maintenance of the Northern Prison at Michigan City, and the Southern Prison at Jeffersonville, and also in the expenses for sheriffs' mileage in taking prisoners to the penitentiaries, and returning convicts to places of conviction

> opinion of the attorney general the prisons entered upon the last fiscal year with an appropriation unimpaired, and were amply able to live within their incomes-the amount named by the Legislature. The appropriation fixed for sheriffs' mileage was \$15,000. Had not the law been changed so as to include the mileage for returning prisoners for discharge this would have been more than ample. This item. however, had the effect to cause a deficit, which will have to be provided for by a deficiency appropriation bill. If the present laws are unchanged the appropriation for sheriffs' mileage should be increased to

for discharge on expiration of sentence. By

adopting the principle authorized in the

business and is closing up its affairs. No reached a boating stage to-day and some-statement of habilities and assets has been thing over four million bushels of coal was in the making of loans for the college and caped. The fight occurred over an old

maintenance of detail connected with delays in payments of interest, foreclosure, etc. With half a million dollars loaned over the State—quite a banking business within itself—from a fund that is certainly a sacred trust, the auditor should be provided with authority to incur whatever legiti-mate expense is necessary to protect it should an exigency arise. Every precaution against excessive appraisements is taken, and the morale of borrower is considered in connection with the value of security offered, but in the vast number of loans there is from time to time a necessity for personal inspections and examinations. indiana, with its matchless geographical location, its unequaled railway facilities and its vast subterranean ocean of natural gas, is becoming an industrial world in itself, so rapidly are diversified manufacturing interests taking advantage of these priceless inducements. A sterling public credit, with a financial policy that restricts expenditures within the bounds of necessity and income, ever whittling and un-dermining our bonds and interest, is an added and appreciable invitation for capital to locate in our great and growing

INSURANCE LAWS. The report of the insurance department of this office will show that there are now authorized to do business in the State fifty life, accidental and surety companies, 103 fire and plate-glass companies and eightyeight assessment life and accident companies, organized under the laws of other States or nations. During the year nearly ten thousand semi-annual licenses have been issued to the agents of these companies. There are also operating in the State forty assessment life and accident companies incorporated under the act of March 9, 1883; two mutual fire companies, incorporated under the act of June 17, 1852; one stock fire insurance company, incorporated under the act of March 14, 1895.

business under special charters granted by the Legislature prior to the adoption of the present Constitution, and over which this office has no supervision. It is a matter of congratulation that not-withstanding the business depression, so universal over the Republic, the financial people against impositions by unauthorized standing of Indiana should not only be in and irresponsible companies, and during such excellent condition, but so auspicious the year fifteen such have been publicly

> largely patchwork, being made up of quently makes them difficult of interpretation and the authority of the department the department for decision and action, query has often risen whether it would not be wise to authorize the appointand codify them.

there are ninety-seven banks of discount and deposit, five savings banks and four trust companies under the supervision of The changes made in the State bank law at the last session have enabled the de-

partment to exercise more effective super-

The fixed fees for examinations have proved more satisfactory to the banks than the old method. The General Assembly of 1895 authorized law. That part of the proposed law relating to supervision is a virtual re-enactment of the present law. There is no provision for compulsory examinations. It is a question whether there can be effectual supervision without at least annual examina-

the records showing the disposition made by the United States of all the lands in deplorable condition. The value of preserving them is manifest. In 1889 an appropriation was made for the purpose of copying and indexing them, but the amount was ice of the assistants allowed this office.

and if these records are to be preserved special provision must be made for doing the work \$10,000 pending against the United States for indemnity for swamp lands sold subsequent to the swamp-land grant of 1850. These claims cannot be prosecuted to a conclusion unless provision is made for collecting the evidence and presenting the same to the General Land Office.

ESTIMATES FOR THE FUTURE. If the value of property for taxable pur-\$100 for general fund of the State treasury and 5 cents on the \$100 for the benevolentinstitutition fund is continued, and the receipts from all other sources continue the same, the total amount of revenue collected for the support of the State government and its benevolent institutions for each of the fiscal years 1897, 1898 and 1899 will be \$2,276,091.51

\$105,000 for legislative expenses in 1892 and 1893), which means the expenses actually departments and institutions and interest on the public debt, it will require the sum of \$1,946,865, leaving a balance of \$329,226.51. For the year 1898 this balance will be increased \$105,000, for there will be no session of the General Assembly in that year. The estimates do not take into consideration any extraordinary or statutory appropriations. They are also based on the taxdepreciation in value of personal property returned for taxation, and if this should continue, then the revenues will not be as great as above estimated.

HAD SPIRIT OF PROPHECY

Mental Phenomena Displayed by the Late Henry A. Jones.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 29 .- A man who attracted wide attention and puzzled physicians in his day is dead at Southington. His name was Henry A. Jones, who was born in that town in 1830. After attending school until he was seventeen years old, he began to teach, and during war times held the chair of mathematics in a preparatory school at Burlington, N. J. Among his early pupils was President Seth Low, of Columbia College, who has been a true friend to him during his declining years. Mr. Jones was the original "lightning calculator," being able to add long columns of big figures at a glance. His head becoming affected, he abandoned teaching and entered the New York office of a life insurance company. He was subject to cataleptic fits, during which he could answer questions on subjects about which he knew nothing in his conscious moments. He could give the location of articles that he did not know were missing, and he prophesied the exact hour at which his mother died. Physicians applied the severest tests to him, but were unable to explain the phenomena. He was a strong believer in the supernatural, and felt annoved that he was the subject of strange exhibitions. Of late years he had supported himself by tutoring young men for admission to the Columbia School of Mines.

COMPLAINT OF K. OF L.

Laboring Men Not Given Representation on the Grand Jury.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 .- As the outcome of considerable discussion by the Knights of Labor as to the general make-up of the grand jury, a long communication was sent to the mayor and board of grand jury commissioners to-day by District Assembly 49. Knights of Labor. It is claimed by those who represent the Knights of Labor that the grand jury is made up almost entirely of members of the Chamber of Commerce, and that the laboring man is entirely disregarded; that not a twentieth part of the grand jurors are selected from the residential portions of this city. For this and many other reasons it is argued that the panel of grand jurors should be reconstituted. The petition will be placed before the board of grand jury commissioners at its annual meeting to-morrow.

Mountain Desperado Shot.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., Nov. 29 .- News has been received here of a duel between Johnny Branham, a mountain desperado and William Moore, a desperate character

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S SENATOR DIS-CUSSES THE RECENT ELECTIONS,

With the Object of Encouraging Eu-

ropean Bimetallists to Continue

Their Propaganda.

SENTIMENT OF THE PEOPLE

OR SILVER MONOMETALLISM,

But He Believes that in Time Both Metals Will Be Coined Free at the Ratio of 15 1-2 to 1.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 .- The Post, in a cable letter from London, will print tomorrow an advance copy of an important article written by the Hon. William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, for the December issue of the National Review, the conservative monthly, in which he dis-These companies have paid into the State treasury as taxes and fees \$156,220.86. cusses the late election from the Repub-In addition to the above enumerated lican standpoint. His principal object is to companies there are seven companies doing encourage European bimetallists to continue their propaganda. The Review, commenting editorially on the election of Major McKinley, dogmatically asserts that "unless the Republican party settles the silver question before 1900 there will be nothing left of that party after 1900." Senator Chandler's article is as follows:

that the selection of McKinley and Hobart by overwhelming majorities is a decision to amendments to laws and supplemental permanently accede to the single gold standard. The Bryan proposition was soon seen by the American voters to be simply that the United States should adopt silver monometallism; should deliberately give up all attempts to keep gold and silver at a parity: should send gold to a premium and thereby make it merchandise merely and should base all American prices upon silver only. It can hardly be considered, upon reflection, by any true bimetallist, that such action on our part would have helped the cause of bimetallism in any country in

themselves bimetallists, and that Mr. porary political entombment, addresses, not the Democrats, nor the Populists, nor the people, but the 'bimetallists.' This, however is a sheer affectation. No Bryan orator or writer has seriously denied that the adoption of his policy-'the immediate, unlimited free coinage of silver by the United States alone'-would send gold to a pre-In the land department are contained | mium and keep it there for an indefinite period. Surely that would be silver monometallism, and can it be contended that silver monometallism is any better stepping stone to bimetallism than gold monometallism? I had supposed that it was generally agreed by thoughtful and rational bimetallists everywhere that it would not help, but rather hinder, the cause of bimetallism for the United States to leap at once to free silver coinage. How, then, can the late de-cision of the United States against immediate free coinage injure the contest for imetallism? Here the question might be left, but a fuller survey of all the causes the defeat of Mr. Bryan and the election

of Mr. McKinley may be useful. "Conservative people-and America has nore conservatism than the Europeans think-were alarmed at the character of the followers of Mr. Bryan and at their doctrines additional to the one favoring free silver coinage. All the Socialists, Anarchists and wild men of society whom Europe has sent us shrieked for Bryan, although the great bulk of our adopted citivoted for McKinley. The platform seemed to countenance rioting as a means of redress of grievances, and it made one lecision. A majority of the American people wish a more energetic foreign policy than they believe will come from any administration named Democratic. They are deeply affected by the lamentable condition of the Christian subjects of the Turkish empire. They mean to annex Hawaii, they her rightful sole dominion over the mouths of the Orinoco. They are intensely anxious to see arrested the atrocities in Cuba and

'But none of the foregoing reasons-not so many voters against Mr. Bryan as dil the determination of the American people tan Chapter of Naples. A number of to plainly vindicate and firmly establish other important appointments may be ne principle of protection to American industries by adequate tariff duties on foreign products.

'That the United States is opposed to the

to aid in making the island free and in-

single gold standard, and is in favor of retracing, in due course and with careful regard to the national honor, the steps taken in the demonetization of silver, until both gold and silver shall be admitted to free coinage at the ratio of 151/2 to 1 and made the standard money of the world, and the measure of the values of the world-is a proposition which would receive the suffrages of four-fifths of our voters if this proposition alone could be fairly presented to them, even without further debate. "To such convictions entertained by a vast majority of American voters committed to bimetallism, the friends of such a monetary system may confidently appeal. The question is not one of four years, nor | that has just been rendered by Secretary yet of a decade. It may take as long to remonetize silver as it has taken to realize the paralyzing influence of demonetization. But the fact that six out of thirteen millions of American voters have given their ballots for the wild project of immediate free silver coinage by the United States alone shows that the question is one which must be compromised and adjusted in some way. The advocates

pledged by his own words to co-opera-"WILLIAM E. CHANDLER. "Concord, N. H., Nov. 14."

of gold monometallism are crying out that

the silver question is dead. They hope,

but do not really believe that this is true.

Never was it more important for bimetal-

lists to exert themselves. Mr. McKinley is

JOHN R. THOMAS AT CANTON.

An Ex-Congressman Who May Be Con-

sidered for Secretary of the Navy. CANTON, O., Nov. 29.-Major McKinley went to church this morning, but not to into the General Land Office under the tihis usual house of worship. Instead, he attended the services in Trinity Lutheran Church, conducted by Rev. D. S. Bauslin, the Supreme Court, and that body at once the former paster and a close friend, who is now a member of the faculty of Wittenberg College, at Springfield, O. He was It is said that at present prices for propof San Francisco, and Judge George E. Baldwin. accompanied by his nephew. George Morse,

The Major and Mrs. McKinley were guests at dinner at the home of Mother McKinley, with other members of the family. The dinner was entirely informal, and, more than anything else, afforded opportunity to visit with the relatives from a distance who have been here some days. Mrs. H. Estday and daughter, who have undertaken to walk from Spokane Falls on a wager and for such newspaper material as they can gather en route, called during the day and were cordially received. The day on the whole was a quiet one without significant incident, and brought but few visitors. John R. Thomas, a former Illinois congressman, from Metropolis, Ill., reached the city during the day and will visit the President-elect. Mr. Thomas was prominent in naval affairs when in the House, and was mentioned for the naval portfolio when the Harrison Cabinet was

under consideration. McKinley's Private Secretary.

CANTON, O., Nov. 29 .- Charles Gates Dawes, of Evanston, Ill., who is a member of the Republican national executive committee, is slated for President-elect McKinley's private secretary. James

Boyle, Joseph P. Smith and Perry S. Heath have also been mentioned for the place, but they are all said to be slated for other positions. Mr. Dawes is a former Cincinnatian and married a daughter of William H. Blymer, of this city. He is a son of ex-Congressman R. R. Dawes, of

SOMEBODY RESPONSIBLE.

Marietta, O.

Lunatic, Who Was Given His Liberty, Kills His Wife and Himself.

MARION, O., Nov. 29 .- On Oct. 30 last, Henry Powers, a farmer residing five miles north of here, escaped from the insane asylum at Columbus. The asylum was notified by the sheriff, and he was told to allow Powers, his liberty and await de- DREAD velopments. This was found to have been a serious error, as this morning about 6 o'clock, while the family was at break-HE SAYS, IS AGAINST EITHER GOLD | fast, Powers went to the barn, secured an old musket, and, placing the barrel close to his wife's head, blew the top of her head off. Three of the children escaped to a neighbor's house, leaving an infant of fourteen months in bed. After killing his wife Powers reloaded the musket, went into a potato patch, three hundred yards away and shot himself. Upon seeing her father leave the house the eldest child, a girl of fifteen, re-entered the house and carried off the baby. After shooting himself the maniac walked back to the house and fell beside his wife's body.

CELEBRATED BY ARCHBISHOP MAR-TINELLI, SATOLLI'S SUCCESSOR.

The Delegate to Spend Several Days Seeing the Sights of New York-Consistory to Meet Dec. 3.

St. Augustine's Church, this city, to-day. led the way. They were followed by priests | petitioned the Emperor to be recalled. He Gean, of St. Peter's Church, deacon of the Father Whalen, of the Order of St. Augus-Southwell, of the Carmentes, and the venerable form of Father Anacieus, of the Franciscans, attracted the interest of the Rev. Father Geraghty, of Philadelphia, members of the Order of St. Augustine. were followed by Rev. Father Tandy, as-"It is true that the Bryanites called sociate rector of St. Augustine's Church. Rt. Rev. Abbott Eledbrok, of the Order of St. Augustine, and Very Rev. Mgr. Sbarretti, secretary of the papal delegation at Washington, preceded the deacons honor, the Rev. Father Gregg, of Augustine's Church, and the Rev. Father Reardon, of Philadelphia. Altar boys in purple robes, with surplices of white lace,

Archbishop Martinelli. All eyes were turned towards the distinguished visitor. He wore the vestments of his office, a purple cassock and a mitre. He wore red gloves or gauntlets embroidered as the apostolic delegate took his place on the throne was impressive. He chanted the modulated voice ranging in tone from preached by Rev. Father Martin Geraghty. of Philadelphia. The services continued two hours. The occasion was really of double interest because it marked the end ducted by the brothers of the Order of St. gregation met at the rector's house and there received the papal benediction from Archbishop Martinelli and Mgr. Sbarretti

are guests of Archbishop Corrigan. They will give several days to sight-seeing in New York before returning to Washington.

Coming Catholic Consistory. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 .- An authentic ing that the coming Catholic consistory will gether with Cardinal Agliardi, Cardinal Jacobini, Cardinal Ferata and Cardinal Dipietro, all of whom were absent from Rome when they received their appointment. It is said that the Pope will at this consistory elevate to the cardinalate Pierotti. master of the sacred palace and a Dominican, and Canon Frisco, of the Metropoli-

EXCITEMENT AT JUNEAU

Over a Decision Giving Twenty Acres of the Town to Mrs. Goldstein.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Nov. 29 .-The steamer Alki, which arrived from Alaska to-day, brought news of considerable excitement at Juneau as a result of a decision by the government that will result in the loss of a great many homes and considerable property in the best part of the city. The decision referred to is one of the Interior Francis, and it gives to Mrs. Goldstein a little over twenty acres of land in the town of Juneau, on which her husband filed in her name as a mining claim. The decision returned by Secretary Francis ends the matter in which, at one time or another, a good portion of the citizens of Juneau felt personally interested. In 1886 Rufus Goldstein, a citizen of Jufiled a mineral claim in what was afterwards the best property in the place. much was thought of the matter at that time. It was not until two years later, in 1888, that the public knew of the fact that a part of the town site was being claimed for mineral purposes. The citizens finally decided to call a public meeting to discuss the matter. So much feeling was worked up over the matter that it was seriously proposed to either hang Goldstein or throw him in the bay on the ground that he was a public enemy. 'The case was finally taken tle of Goldstein vs. the Town Site of Juneau, and it was there decided in favor of the town site. It was then carried to referred it to the Interior Department. which has now decided that the claim of Goldstein is valid and must be sustained. erty in Juneau the Goldstein claim twenty acres is worth from \$300,000 those who will find it to their advantage to pay a round sum per month rental to their new landlord rather than give up their places.

COLORED MAN IN LUCK

James Wesley Dorsey to Receive a Bequest of Nearly \$150,000.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Nov. 29. - Chief of Police Van Tassel has received a letter to the Sobranje, which occurred to-day, that James Wesley Dorsey, an old colored man, had fallen helr to a large fortune left | and the troops and police had to be called him by Peter Shaffer, a wealthy planter of Frederick county, Maryland, who died a few weeks ago. Dorsey and his mother | the crowd at Zaribrod, killing several perwere slaves to Mr. Shaffer, and when freed he came here, but left a few months ago, going East. His whereabouts are unknown at present. Mr. Shaffer had no children, and when his will was probated it was found that he had left most of his estate. valued at \$150,000, to Dorsey. It is stated that the colored man saved his life some

HE ENTERED THE IMPERIAL HUNT-

ING GROUNDS WITHOUT SANCTION,

And Thereby Risked Loss of All His

Honors, but Was Let Off with a

Fine of 26,000 Tacls.

PLAGUE IN FORMOSA

JAPANESE REPORTED TO BE DYING IN LARGE NUMBERS.

Russia Given a Port in China-Myaterious Poisoning Case-Attempt to Mob rench Socialist Deputies,

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29 .- The steamship Doric arrived to-night from Hong-Kong and Yokohama, bringing the following Oriental news:

Viceroy Li Hung Chang is again in disgrace. He entered the imperial park and hunting grounds without sanction. The punishment for this offense is to be deprived of all his ranks and decorations, but the Emperor has decided to be lenient and has merely deprived him of a year's salary, amounting to 26,000 taels. The count, it is believed, will ask to be allowed to retire to his native province on the plea of ill health, as he has been disappointed in the NEW YORK, Nov. 29 .- Archbishop Mar- hope of obtaining a position of influence in tinelli celebrated pontifical high mass in the Peking government. Should the efforts of the Empress dowager in his behalf suc-

> does not like London. Plague has made its appearance in Formosa and the Japanese are dying in large and appears to be on the increase.

Yokohama society is torn up over a mysterious poisoning case. Mr. R. H. Carew. a gentleman occupying a good social posicongregation. Rev. Father Aylward and | tion and secretary of the Yokohama United Club, who was married to a lady of substantial income, was taken ill Oct. 15 and died Oct. 22. A coroner's inquest was held and it was discovered that he had been poisoned. The evidence showed that Mrs. Carew, just before her husband's illness and after he was sick, had purchased arsenic in such quantities as to alarm the druggist. She said she wanted it for malarial fever. Mrs. Carew told a remarkable story of a mysterious veiled woman dressed in black who called on her husband Oct. 2, directly preceded the apostolic delegate, Mr. Carew was not at home and the woman

left after making an appointment to meet him. Mr. Carew appeared to be greatly worried when the woman failed to keep the appointment and wrote her a letter addressed to Annie Luke. Carew was taken ill Oct. 15. On Oct. 20, while Mrs. Carew was out, the same mysterious woman called at the house. She asked where Mr. Carew's after telling her, wet to bed. That was the seen of the mysterious visitor Mrs. Carew received a letter written by

Carew which had been thrown in a waste basket. After Mr. Carew had died and the to Messrs. Lowder and Hall, staring that she was going to join her "twin soul," and that she had fooled the chemist, the doctor, and that "silly little wife," The po have been unable to tind any trace of the woman in black. The coroner's jury from the effects of arsenic poisoning but by whom the poisoning was adminis-Carew was then arrested and charged with the murder of her husband, but was later released on bail. Her trial was in progress

when the steamer left The North China Daily News prints what alleged to be the text of a new treaty between China and Russia. By the terms of the treaty Russia is to be allowed to build a railroad through Manchuria and is to be given for fifteen years the port of Kiaoshem, in the province of Shan-Tung, for a winter port. Russia is to fortify Port Arthur and Talien-Wan and in case of war with other nations is to have the use of these ports. Russia will furnish officers for the instruction of the Chinese

PELTED WITH FILTH.

French Socialist Deputies Given a Rough Reception at Carmaux. CARMAUX, France, Nov. 29 .- M. Jaures, the radical Socialist deputy for Carmaux, and other Socialist members of the Chamber, attempted to address a mass meeting at Carmaux to-day, but the whole party was received with mingled hisses and cheers and pelted with filth. M. Jaures was the champion of the glass workers in their great strike last year, but he has

fallen out of favor with his Carmaux con-

stituents by the part he took in the open-

ing of a new co-operative glass factory at

Albi, which the Carmaux workmen view Troops escorted the party of deputies from the station to the Socialist cial. As the time for the meeting arrived a free fight occurred outside the hall and mounted gendarmes had to clear the approaches. Several persons were arrested, including the Socialist, ex-Mayor M. Calvinnac. whose face was covered with blood. The uproar continued to so great an extent inside the hall that M. Jaures was unable

to secure a hearing and ne quitted the M. Pelletan, the deputy for Aix, succeeded in putting to a vote a deciaration that the committee was elected, but shorts of "Resign!" "Resign!" "Out with Jaures," prevented further business. There was a wild tumult in the hall and the opposing factions came to blows. Thereupon the commissary of police dissolved the meeting and the gendarmes cleared the premises. Mounted men outside kept the crits clear, and the deputies got a very m'xed reception as they came out. M. Jaures has issued a manifesto protesting against the obstacles placed in the

on several charges. Several of the Socialists were prosecuted for rioting. Hamburg's Great Strike.

way of his addressing his constituents. M.

Chauvin, a Parisian deputy, has been ar-

rested and will be tried by the Albi Court

HAMBURG, Nov. 29 .- The great strike here has extended to the employes of the grain warehouses. The dockers at Lets. Bremerhaven, Geestemunde and Nordenham have decided to refuse to unload vessels sent to be discharged at lower Weser ports on account of the strike. The Hamburger Nachrichten appeals to the Hamburg Athletic Association's members to act as dockers in the emergency presented by the strike, and so prevent the ruin of the trade of the town. The Vorwaerts declares that the shipowners have appealed to the government to send marines to take the places of the striking dockers. The stock dockers and warehouse unions have decided to refuse to discharge

the cargoes of Hamburg vessels which have been loaded by nonunion men. Election Riots in Bulgaria.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Nov. 29.-The elections were accompanied by serious disturbances out to disperse the mobs here and in the provinces, as the result of which many persons were wounded. The police fired into sons. The election resulted in a great gov-

ernment victory.

Deadly Panie at a Fete. BOMBAY, Nov. 29 .- A fete organized at Bayroda in honor of the visit of the Earl of Elgin, viceroy of India, has had a terrible outcome in the killing of twenty-nine per-